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FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1858.

THE BRITISH PRESS AND THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO CHERBOURG.

tablishment, and we are not judustrious enough at this moment to inquire at what period of history she has not been threatening all the nations with her ships-of-war and her fortifications, yards, docksindeed, with all the implements of destruction. The Queen went over the other day to join the Emperor of the French in the celebration of the completion of the Cherbourg works instituted by the great Napoleon. Of course everybody knew that Cherbo was constructed in order to place France on a footing, if possible, with her colossal maritime neighbor. The two powers are allies-in fact, the very best of friends; their friendship being more likely, we should say, to endure throughout this generati just as both nations shall approach to equality of position. We have no idea that the first Naval Power in the world would select an ally and establish relations of political and social friendship with a weak, uninfluential State. So we are equally cleathat the subsisting cordiality and concert of action between the Crowns of England and France could not continue for six months, except on the solid foundation of equality. We do not mean the equality of rank and social position, however acquired and by whatever tenure maintained, but that the parties shall have corresponding power to aid each other and to damage each other. We have not yet reached that advanced state of civilization when it is safe to trust the fortunes of individuals or nations to the magnanimity of the strong; at least it is quite as well to bear arms while in the society of those whose pockets are lined with revolvers and ornamented with bowie-knives, stillettoes, and torpedoes. It was precisely this idea that originated and constructed the Cherbourg works. We have no belief that France would have thought of enlarging her navy and sea-coast defeuces if she had not long been threatened and several times practically bearded by the great naval establishment of England.

In this view we look upon the recent fêtes of Cher bourg as a token of peace, as a species of breakwater against the surging and seething waves of British power: and that the Oueen of England in lending her presence on the occasion, has exhibited remarkable good sense. Her government has no occasion to fear any power on the earth; and in the fact that France is armed with countervailing weapons both governments and the world have additional

It is manifest that the time has come when the policy of the great States of Europe which have exercised an acknowledged control over the affairs of the world must be changed or modified. The maritime power of England, for instance, has been a recognis ed element in all governments heretofore; and it is safe to say that, however much good it has accomplished, it has often been at the expense of the rights and the independence of the weaker nations.

We have had a little disagreeable and troublesom experience in this way ourselves, and France has also occasion to remember when she was unable to resist the dictation of the British government, or maintain upon her throne one who was the acknowledged choice of her people. It was, in fact, the irresistible naval force of England which was employed to maintain the "legitimate" heirs to the French Crown and to put down the example of the people in electing their own Chief Magistrate.

We are led to make these observations after reading the comments of the English press on the occasion of the recent visit of the Queen to the French Emperor at Cherbourg. With hardly an exception, they denounce it as insulting to the Crown, inanpropriate ill-timed, and mortifying to British pride. They seem to regard the act of the Queen, we had almost said, as the construction of the Cherbourg works, to intimate at all events that, if she had declined the imperial invitation, that stupendous masonry would have been shorn of its threatening as pects, leaving England in her condition of wonted security. As we see the matter at this distance and with some recollections running into the past, the sensitiveness of the English people and press, on the present occasion, is a very accurate type of what all the world has felt for a century or more at the colossal strength and continued augmenta tion of the British naval power. At all events they are the last nation to complain of France for the increase of her war material; and we should say, considering the cordiality of the existing alliance, the petulant and complaining tone of the press at the conduct of the Queen under the circumstan ces, exhibits far more of unmanly fear than of national magnaminity and courage. We are reminded that the two governments are constructed upon widely different models-an intimation, of course that the Emperor is liable at any time to be driver out of France and to be succeeded by a dynasty ut terly hostile to England. If the latter, however, exert half the strength to keep Napoleon upon the throne which they employed to drive his uncle off. there will be no difficulty in sustaining the present government in France. Meanwhile, the two powers are becoming so evenly balanced that who ever may control their destiny the chances of maintaining

The recent efforts of the representatives at Paris mitigate the horrors and damages of war indicate the influence which the commercial and manufacturing classes are exerting upon the councils of the nations. Every expression of this nature is the disarming and dismantling of more or less ships-of-war the great commercial States in the pursuit of an honorable and profitable industry. Nor are the work out his mission, and Mr. Ray will be the successful operations of steam cessor of Hon. James M. Gregg, the present represent represent. tokens wanting in the successful operations of steam navigation, oceanic telegraphs, the diffusion of credits, and the rapid work of assimilating all the nations in the affairs of industrial, social and political life, that a new era has broken upon mankind, the influences of which are all on the side of peace.

peace are thereby greatly enhanced.

If the people of England will remain true to their great industrial mission; give effect to their skill. enterprise and genius, in connection with the United States, they will have no occasion to fear the dead

through the various channels of labor, for their present measure of prosperity. There are two free governments in the world-England and the United States ; and so long as they make it their chief ob- not be defeated ject to maintain peace, there need be no fears of the England has been building a complete naval es- frowning battlements of Cherbourg or even the machinations of hostile dynasties

THE NEXT ELECTION IN INDIANA.

The elections in Indiana take place on the 12th ctober next. There are to be elected this year a secretary, auditor, and treasurer of State; a superintendent of public instruction, an attorney general. and the whole of the supreme court, consisting of four judges. The present officers, elected in 1856, candidates for re-election, with the exception of the treasurer of State, superintendent of public instruction, and two of the judges. They are admitted to be able men, eminently qualified for their respect. ive positions, possessing the confidence of their en tire party. Mr. Buchanan carried the State by about twenty-five thousand plurality and six thousand majority, and the vote at the county elections in 1857 showed the democratic vote largely increased and the republican proportionally decreased. As a State anization, our party presents an unbroken front to the enemy-no word of factious disorganization is heard-no causes exist why the vote of the democ racy should be lessened, and the State ticket will undoubtedly be elected by a large majority-say from ten to twelve thousand.

Elections are also to be held at the same time for nembers of the Thirty-sixth Congress. In the first district Hon. Wm. E. Niblack, the present representative, is the democratic candidate for re-election He is opposed by Judge Alvin P. Hovey, a renegade democrat, who announced himself as an independent candidate early in the winter. Mr. Hovey was for merly the United States district attorney of Indiana, and a man of some considerable ability. He is cordially supported by the black-republicans, and will get but very few, perhaps five hundred, democratic votes. If he gets a thousand, which he cannot, Judge Niblack will be elected by between two and three thousand majority.

In the second district Hon, William H. English i the democratic nominee. The opposition seem not to have thought the chances for defeating Mr. English good enough to pay for holding a conventionat least they have not seen fit to make any nomina tion. This apparent neglect on their part is atoned for by the announcement by himself of Mr. John M. Wilson as an independent candidate. Mr. Wilson ran against Mr. English in 1856, and was beaten by about twenty-five hundred votes. He is represented as a brilliant man, but the Cincinnati Enquirer says something about his being a "hard case. At all events, he is trying the thing on again, and will meet with about the same fate as he did before though well-informed democrats, from the district, say that Mr. English's majority will reach three

In the third district, Hon. James Hughes has also been nominated for re-election. He is opposed to Mr. Wm. M. Dunn, the regular republican nominee. Mr. George W. Carr, is an independent candidate in the same district. It is said that the opposition leaders, having procured assurances from Mr. Carr's friends that he would be a candidate, proceeded to ominate their best man, confidently hoping to defeat Judge Hughes. After the democratic nomina tion was made. Mr. Carr was appounced as a candi date. For the reason that many contradictory reports have been in circulation with regard to the state of affairs in this district, we have taken pains to obtain, from private sources, full information on the subject. The candidates have commenced the canvass, and it is now progressing. The black-republicans, however, find that they have "caught a Tartar" in Mr. Carr. He and Judge Hughes are said to be remarkably civil to each other, while Mr. Dunn is looking sour over the fact, which is now developing itself, that Mr. Carr, having taken ultra republican ground, squinting toward negro cans will fairly die out. Poor, unfortunate people! composed of persons ones democrats. The result of all this is, that this mode of republican warfare is a decided failure, and Judge Hughes will be elected by a majority larger than that received by him in 1856.

In the 4th district Hon. William S. Holman is the democratic candidate. Mr. Holman was our nomince in 1854, and was beaten by Mr. Cumback. He is a man of fine talents, a ready debater, a clearheaded and an energetic politician, and is making a brilliant and effective canvass. We are told that Mr. Cumback was informally tendered the nomination by the late republican convention, and his reply was that he had made a little reputation and did not wish to lose it by running to be beaten. So a Mr. P A Hackleman was nominated.

In the fifth district, known in Indiana as the burnt district," the democrats have as yet made no nomination. Hon. David Kilgour, the present opposition representative, is a candidate for re-election, Mr. Geo. W. Julian is said to be considerably incomed that his claims were overlooked in making

the nomination, and talks of another convention. In the sixth district Hon. Martin M. Ray is the democratic candidate, and Mr. Albert . Porter the republican. Mr. Ray is a gentleman of fine ability; he was a whig in the days of Clay and Webster, but on the dissolution of his party, became a democrat, and is now making a thorough and energetic canvass. Mr. Porter is a renegade Maine-law democrat, one of that class who are proud, on joining the opposition, to be used by them on occasions like this, and a practical guarantee of the closer union of all when they do not wish to use any of their own mathe great commercial States in the pursuit of an terial. Having been nominated for defeat, he will sentative from this district.

In the seventh district a very spirited canvass is now going on between Hon. Henry Secrest, the has appointed Maj. Helm, of Kentucky, to be consul democratic candidate, and Hon. John G. Davis, general of the United States at Havana. Maj. Helm has the present representative, who was elected the the best of practical qualifications for the discharge of second time as a democrat in 1856, left the party on "Lecompton," was an anti-Lecompton candidate for renomination before the late democratic convention, was beaten by Mr. Secrest, and im works at Cherbourg. It is, at all events, time that diately announced himself an independent candidate. their statesmen should begin to realize that the su- Mr. Davis is a man of some talent and great energy. premacy of the Anglo-Saxon race is no longer to be The black-republicans are supporting him with una-

only to refer to the career of this country, and to re-flect how far the British people are indebted to us, the ablest of western politicians. He has been for several years urged to be a candidate for Congress in that district, and positively refused until this year, Peace with China -- The Indian Mutiny Quelland we are glad to receive assurances that he will

> In the eighth district Hon, John W. Blake is the democratic opponent of Hon. James Wilson, the present republican representative. The democrats of the district are united and hard at work, while their opponents are divided and disheartened. In 1856 the republicans carried the district by only two hundred and thirty majority-and that, too, after the perpetration of the most stupendous election frauds, being proved in one of the State courts that they imported more votes into the district than the whole number of Mr. Wilson's majority over Mr. Voorhees. The contest is a close and animated one.

> In the ninth district, now represented by Mr. Colfax, who is a candidate for re-election, Col. John C. Walker is the democratic candidate, Col. W. was the nominee of the State democratic convention of 1856 for lieutenant-governor, but was forced to leave the field by reason of constitutional ineligibility, he being less than the required age. He is a young nan of brilliant intellect, true courage, and is making the canvass with a strong hope that he may be able to defeat Mr. Colfax.

In the tenth district Hon. Charles Case, the present incumbent, is asking a re-election. Hon. Reuben J. Dawson is the democratic candidate, and is a strong man. Allen county, the banner democratic county of the State, is in this district, and, if a full vote can be obtained, Mr. Case will be defeated and Mr. Dawson elected.

In the eleventh district, now represented by Mr. John U. Pettit, who is a candidate for re-election, Hon. John R. Coffroth has been nominated by the democracy. He is pushing Mr. Pettit hard. The democracy are united and at work, and we have great hopes of the election of Mr. Coffroth.

A legislature is also to be elected in this State this autumn, but, as no senators are to be elected by it, this portion of the election possesses only a local interest. The democracy will probably have, how ever, five majority in the senate and sixteen in the ouse, making twenty-one on joint ballot. Indeed, Mr. John D. Defrees has published "figures" showing that, if the elections result as in 1856, we will have a greater majority than that. Thus we see that the democracy of Indiana are a unit, that they will elect their State ticket, a majority of the legislature, and certainly seven members of the Thirty-sixth Congress-viz: Messrs. Niblack, English, Hughes, Holman, Ray, Secrest, and Blake-with a good chance for three more.

AN UNFORTUNATE PARTY.—FIFTY DOLLARS RE-WARD FOR A CONSTITUTION I

The republicans as a party are certainly the mos infortunate people in the world. They had made a capital hit out of Kansas, and last winter were in great glee over the immense advantages they imagned would result from the divisions of the democ acy upon the Lecompton question. It was all a deusion. Kansas has gone into liquidation. It cannot onger be used. The republicans are crying out to the people there to send up another constitution. They answer : "We can't do it this winter, because our legislature does not meet till January, and that loes not afford us the necessary time. Besides, our people are stubbornly bent on attending to their own affairs, and will resist all efforts to use them any more." This is very discouraging to the repulicans-very unfortunate! They tell us at all hands that there never was a better chance for an excitement-it is the very nick of time. What is to be done? Some of the republicans propose that the old Leavenworth constitution, or, if that will not do, that Topeka itself shall have a resurrection, and shall appear at Washington. Why not give us Topeka? We might then fall back on the old questions of legitimacy, and even reanimate the defunct slavery issue. At all events, let us have something, and that directly, or the republiequality, is scarcely noticed by democrats, but is Just now, in the flush of health and in their usual hopeful promises of victory, how terribly are they can party, especially by that wing of it which is fallen! They want a constitution from Kansas; they want it immediately, to be ready for the December session of Congress. Who will furnish it, authenticate it, and endorse it? What a great pity it is that the Kansas legislature does not remain in perpetual session. We see no remedy for the republicans short of this. Their necessities are so suddenly precipitated upon them that nothing short of readymade laws or continued logislation will answer their purposes. What would they not give for a consti-

TRIUMPH OF THE GREAT ENTERPRISE.

We publish this morning the first news despatch received from Europe through the medium of the Atlantic cable. This communication gives assurance that the cable is now in working order, and that probably for the future the communications will be uninterrupted, except by such accidents as are unavoidable. Up to the present time, the managers of the telegraph have furnished the public with very little information as to its practical working, and for this reason we regard the present despatch as the more important, as it indicates the success of this great undertaking, and must remove every vestige of doubt as to its practicability. The items of intelligence transmitted are of themselves important. The mutiny in India is being rapidly quelled, and a treaty of peace has been concluded with China. There is a peculiar appropriateness in the nature of this first news despatch. The hope has been exword either readily forego for a season the suppose pressed and the belief indulged that the Atlantic cable would be the means of cementing and perpetuating the bonds of amity between the Old World

THE HAVANA CONSULATE. The President, we learn. the duties of the most important position assigned him. The Havana consulate is one of immediate interest to the whole American people, and we rejoice that it has been intrusted to a gentleman so thoroughly qualified to discharge its functions as Maj.

maintained by their naval squadrons. If they have mimity, but Mr. Secrest is more than his equal in any lingering doubts upon this subject, they have every point of view, being a lawyer, standing high was laid on Sunday, 15th instant.

### NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. FIRST DESPATCH FROM EUROPE!

VALENTIA, IRSLAND, August 25, 1858.—By the arrival portant intelligence to transmit.

A treaty of peace had been concluded with China. Eng nd and France are to be indemnified for the expense at

tending the war.

Bombay dates to the 19th of July say that the mutiny ras being rapidly quelled and subdued.

The London papers of yesterday (Tuesday) have a long

and interesting report by Wm. Bright, the company's eneer, on the Atlantic Telegraph. The steamer Asia will leave Liverpool for New York on

Delaware State Convention -- Nomination of Governor--Whiteley nominated for Congress by acclamation.

[Special desputch to the Union.] WILMINGTON, DR., August 26, 1858.—The State cratic convention of Delaware was held to-day at Dover. The convention was full, and the proceedings harmonious. Resolutions were unanimously adopted endorsing the course of the administration on the Kansas question, and on the search and Utah questions. Dr. William Burton was nominated for governor on the first ballot. Hon Wm. G. Whiteley was nominated by acclamation for re election to Congress.

# From New Mexico.--Indian Difficulties -- Business very Brisk,---Abundant Rains and Fine Crops.

INDEPENDENCE, Aug. 21, via Booneville, Aug. 25, pe

United States Express Company.—The Santa Fe mail has arrived, with dates to the 2d inst. Private letters received at Santa Fe intimate war with the Navajoe Indians as inevitable, they having deter-mined not to surrender the murderer of Major Brooks's negro, and even invited the United States troops to fight.

ngnt,
Business at Santa Fe was very brisk. The Gazette
states that nearly two hundred thousand dollars' worth
of goods had been sold there within two months. An abundant rain had fallen throughout New Mexico rendering irrigation unnecessary. The crops were in very

Sr. Louis, August 26.—The Santa Fe correspondent the St. Louis Republican says that the reason why the Navajoe Indiana refused to surrender the murdeer of Major Brooks's negro was because the Major had posi-tively refused indemnity to them for forty horses killed troops for trespassing on the grazing grounds a Fort Defiance.

Major Brooks gives the Indians until the 12th to sur

### From Utah.--One Week Later.--All Quiet at

Leavenworth, August 22, via Booneville, August 25, per U. S. Express.—The Utah mail, with dates to July 31st, one week later, has arrived. The army continues to be occupied with making preparations for the coming winter.

All was quiet at Salt Lake City.

Surgeon Watts, of the army, arrived with the mail.

### Alleghany County Politics -- Nominations by the

Pirrsauro, Aug. 25.—The anti-tax and American con-entions met here to-day.

An attempt at fusion was unsuccessful. The anti-tax convention nominated Thomas Williams for representa-tive in Congress from the 22d district, and adopted the

belance of the democratic ticket.

The American convention nominated Gen. Moorhead republican, for Congress for the 21st district, and appointed conferces for the nomination of a representative from the 22d district. The balance of the ticket is com-

# Kansas Election — Proclamation by the Board of Commissioners -- Whole Vote 13,088.-- Majority Against the Proposition 9,512.-- No Prandulent Votes.

LEAVENWORTH, August 22, via Booneville, August 25. The board of election commissioners, constituted by the "English bill," have issued a proclamation declaring the proposition rejected by 9,512 majority. The whole vote was 13,088. No fraudulent votes were received, but a few precincts were rejected on account of informalities.

### Illinois Politics.

CHICAGO, August 25 .- The republican convention held at Augusta, Illinois, to-day, nominated Jackson Grin-shaw, of Pike county, for Congress, and John Tilson, of Quincy county, for the State senate; both for the fifth

Nomination of a Successor of Joshua R. Giddings CLEVELAND, O., August 26 .- The republicans of th twentieth congressional district have nominated Joh

New York, Aug. 26 .- Cotton has a declining tenden-10,000 barrels; State, \$3 a \$3 90; Ohio, \$6 15 a \$6 90; southern \$6 a \$6 30 to \$6 75. Wheat has declined 10,000 barrens; state, \$3,3,5,5,000, or 10,4,5,000 barrens; state, \$4,3,5,5,000 barrens; state, \$6,3,000 bushels; southern red, \$1,18,3,125; white, \$1,35,3,\$1,50. Corn is firm—sales of 47,000 bushels—mixed, 73 a 85½ cents. Pork—mess, \$17 25 prime has declined 5 cents, \$14 85 a \$14 90. Lard is quiet. Whiskey is steady at 24½ a 25½ cents. Sugar is quiet. Whiskey is steady at 24½ a 25½ cents. Sugar is dull at 7½ a 8½ cents. Coffee is quiet at 10 cents. Molasses is dull—Orleans, 50 cents. Spirits of turpenting closed firm at 47½ a 49 cents. Rosin is dull at \$1 65 s

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26. Flour is steady; Howard street and Ohio, \$5 623. Wheat is active; red \$1 25 a \$1 35 white, \$1 33 a \$1 52. Corn is dull; white, 78c. a 80c. yellow, 88c. a 90c. Provisions have a declining tendency. Whiskey is dull at 254c. a 26c.

### NORTH CAROLINA STATE RONDS. We make the following extract from the report of D.

W. Courts, esq, treasurer of the State of North Carolina to the last legislature of that State upon its finances. There is no State of our Union whose credit has stood firmer in the late financial crisis than North Carolina

The bonds, whenever offered, have commanded a higher price than those of the neighboring States. With the interest payable semi-annually in New York, which is always ready at the day, and a sinking fund to redeem the principal when due, these bonds are justly considered among the safest investments of the country :

among the safest investments of the country:

"But I will take this occasion to say that, having been
for several years connected with the finances of the State,
and charged with the responsibility of meeting from time
to time the demands against her, I suppose my opportunities have been as good as those of any other person
tor collecting the sentiments of our people upon the subject of our State credit and the degree of importance
which they attach to the necessity of upholding it; and would either readily forego for a season the supposed lenefits of any proposed public improvement, or would quietly submit to any additional taxation that should be found requisite, rather than that the credit of the State should receive the slightest tarnish from a non-compliance with her contracts. Perhaps in no State is the ennobling sentiment of State pride more generally felt or more warmly cherished than in North Carolina; and no one who loves the State would wish to see this feeling diminished. I would remark further, in this connexion, that, while it is not my province, and therefore not my purpose, to express an opinion upon the policy that has been or may hereafter be pursued in relation to the internal improvements of the State, I hazard the opinion that our system thus far, whatever may have been its blunders in particular cases, has, in the main, greatly redounded to the prosperity of the State; and, as these improvements have been chiefly built up by the aid of the State, by giving her pledges, I have no doubt that her faith and honor, hitherto unsoiled, will still be preserved by the prompt redemption of these pledges."

It is said that one single firm in Philadelphia expends annually upwards of one hundred thousand dollars in ad-vertising patent medicines, and that the total sales of ar-ticles of this kind manufactured in Philadelphia amount

### FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

New York, (Wednesday night,)

New York, (Wednesday night,)

August 25, 1858.

The Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy, arrived here last night, on his return to Washington from his home in Connecticut. He is staying at the Metropolitan Hotel. As soon as his arrival in the city became known, he was waited on by all the federal officers in the city, and a number of prominent citizens. At midnight he was serenaded by the workmen of the Brooklyn mayyard, and in response to the enthusiastic calls of the crowd, he appeared on the balcony and expressed his thanks for the unexpected compliment that was paid him. This morning the Secretary paid an official visit to the navy-yard, where due preparations had been made to receive him. Shortly before eleven o'clock he drove up in front of the Lyceum, accompanied by Isaac V. Fowler, Emanuel B. Hart, Augustus Schell, Mayor Powell, Geo. Taylor, M. C. from Brooklyn, John Cochrane, M. C., and John Kelly, M. C., and a number of others, and was received by Commodore Kearney, commandant: Captain Raotes, Captain Hadson, of the Niagara, Commander McClurney, of the Sabine, and several other officers and heads of departments. After a short stay at the Commodore's office, where the navy-yard officials were formally presented to the Secretary, he proceeded to inspect the workshops, &c., and then inspected the Niegara, Sabine, San Jacinto, and the North Carolina, on which last-mentioned vessel he was received with a salute of seventeen guns, the marines drawn up with presented arms, and the band playing "Hail Columbia." Mr. Toncey next visited the revenue steam cutter "Harriet Lane," and after a brief stay on board that beautiful vessel, was pulled across the river to see the new sloop-of-war Brooklyn, built by Jacob Westervelt, and now receiving her machinery. The honorable Secretary seemed much pleased with his visit, and frequently expressed his entire satisfaction with what he saw, and his gratification at the cordial manner in which he was received. During his stay on board the Secretary seemed mich pleased with his visit, and frequently expressed his entire satisfaction with what he saw, and his gratification at the cordial manner in which he was received. During his stay on board the San Jacinto, just returned from the China station, in a number of the crew stepped up to him, and one of their number petitioned for leave for himself and comrades to go ashore to visit their friends after thirty-five months' absence. The required permission was promptly granted, and when a few minutes afterwards the rigging was manned, in honor of the Secretary, the cheering of the Jack-tars was all the lustier and sincerer in consequence of his kindly compliance with their request. When on board the Niagara Mr. Touccy warmly congratulated Captain Hudson on the part he and his officers and men had taken in the laying of the cable, and seemed to take a great interest in the machinery, &c., employed in the execution of the marvellous enterprise.

It is believed that the Secretary will leave to-morrow for Philadelphia, unless he can be prevailed on to accept an invitation from a number of our most prominent and influential democratic citizens, who are desirous of the honor of his company at dinner.

It was remarked with pleasure by the Secretary's many friends that he is looking much stronger and in better beath the research the care of the

riends that he is looking much stronger and in better realth than when he passed through the city a few days

The crew of the Niagara were received this evening at The crew of the Niagara were received this evening at the "Hall of the Union," in the Cooper Institute, in presence of Hon. Isaac Toucey, Peter Cooper, Capt. Hudson, Cycus W. Field, and a large and distinguished assemblage. The gallant sailors were eloquently and feelingly addressed by the honored secretary, Rev. Charles Jones, of the Mariners' church, and others, and after the conclusion of this interesting ceremony, proceeded to Palace Garden, 14th street, where an entertainment was provided for them by Cyrus W. Field. About midnight they seremaded the Secretary of the Navy at the Metrohey serenaded the Secretary of the Navy at the Metro-solitan Hotel. The proceedings of the "American council" were, as

The proceedings of the "American council" were, as I predicted, not remarkably encouraging to the hopes of the Headley-Greeley-Westbrook fusionists. The advice of the president of the council, Jesse C. Dann, as read to the assembled counciliors by Gustavus Adolphus Scraggs, against any fusion unless the republicans accept the American platform, "pure and unadulterated," and against any "compromise of the principles of our party," seemed to find general favor; and I think that the Commercial Advertiser has formed a just conclusion when it declares in sorrowful accents that, "on the whole, the prospect of any cordial co-operation between Americans and republicans at present is not brightened by the proceedings of the American State Council." The republicans are very wrath at Mr. Brooks's insolent prophecy, that the republican party is "dead, dead, dead, and will know no resurrection unless it gives up its one idea (niggers) and adopts such a platform as Crittenden, Hill, and Marsball, can stand on."

Only fancy such an audacious prediction! How can it b Only fancy such an audacious prediction! How can it be expected that Seward, Thurlow Weed, & Co., can brook expected that Seward, Thurlow Weed, & Co., can brook such a blasphemous slight on the true faith, and on them, its faithful apostles? It is pleusing to know that the Council re-affirmed the Binghampton platform, and passed a resolution making agreement in the necessity and jus-tice of a law excluding the foreign-born citizen from a vote in the State until he shall have resided therein twenty-one years, "the basis of co-operation with any other work."

party."

I cannot notice any special alteration in the money market, unless it be in the readiness with which borrow ers comply with the demands of the banks, and pay the slightly advanced rates of discount. The supply of money was a hypotant as every dightly advanced rates of discounts as abundant a offering on call is apparently quite as abundant a best it does not seem that outside of the stock-l

offering on call is apparently quite as abundant as ever, but it does not seem that outside of the stock-brokers this sort of bank accommodation is very popular. The movement of the banks in the four principal cities of the Union, in which weekly reports are made, as shown by their last statements, is as follows:

Loans. Deposites, Specie. Circulatie New York, Aug 21. \$126,341,827 \$89,159,341 \$28,343,998 \$7,486.3 

There was no change to-day in the foreign exchange market. Prices are nominally the same as reported in my last—namely, 193‡ a 193‡ for bankers' sterling, and 5.13‡ a 5.11‡ for drafts on Paris. I have not heard of 5.111 for drafts on Paris. I have not heard of ge transactions in the new loan, or in treasury The following is the current price for land war-

The stock market opened very briskly this morning, ont became flatter as it proceeded, and closed heavily at a decline on yesterday's closing prices. In the western roads there was not so much done as yesterday. Bank stocks and State securities were quiet, but prices were well

The market fell off again at the second board, and wa The market fell off again at the second board, and was heavy for all classes of securities. The closing rates were as follows: Tennessee 6's, 91; Missouri's, 844 a 845; Virginia's, 93; Erie stock, 17½; N. Y. Central, 78½; Pacific Mail, 88½; Reading, 48; Panasaa, 114; Rock Island, 71½; Michigan Southern common stock, 23½; Michigan Central, 57½; Galena, 82½; Toledo, 34; and Milwaukie and Min., 16½.

State and western flour declined still further this morning 5 a 10 cents per bibl. Wheat was slightly more active at a decline of 1 a 2 cents per bushel. Corn was a trifle lower. Pork was in better demand and firmer. Beef was steady and quiet. Cotton continued quiet at the following quotations:

the following quotations:

NEW YORK CLASSIFICATION 10 ¼ 13 13 ¥ Middling Fair Sugars were quiet and unchanged.

The cattle market for beef was dull at unchanged.

Sheep were better and scarcer. Veal was du

The cash transactions at the sub-treasury were as fol-On account of loan, \$75,000

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

receipts from customs were \$73,295 44.

## Much excitement prevails in Brooklyn in consequer

ADSUM

Leicester, residing in wyckoff street, under circumstances of a very singular character.

It appears that the missing man was to have been married on Tuesday evening to a young lady residing in the upper part of Brooklyn. At about 6 o'wlock he left his place of business, corner of Dock and Water streets, and proceeded home, where he procured an empty carpet bag, and then started for New York to obtain clothing. At the time of his departure he had a considerable sum of money in his possession.

The hour when the wedding ceremonies were to com-

The hour when the wedding ceremonies were to commence arrived, but there was no groom. The company became, of course, alarmed, and finally dispersed, full of apprehension that something wrong had happened. This morning the relatives of the missing man have been searching for him, but up to noon without the least particle of success. Leicester is a young man of good appearance, about twenty-five years of age.

### CELEBRATION AT PALMYRA, MISSOURI The citizens of Palmyra and its vicinity held a large

and enthusiastic meeting on Saturday, the Plat in stant, in honor of the election of Hon. Thomas L Anderson to Congress from the second district in Missouri, and the defeat of F. P. Blair, jr., in the Anderson to Congress from the second district in Missouri, and the defeat of F. P. Blair, jr., in the first district. A large delegation from St. Louis and other places was present, and a procession was formed, which marched to the spot chosen for the celebration—a beautiful grove about half a mile from the form. Here two stands had been erected, where the lands discoursed most execulent music Benches had been provided capable of scating a thousand persons, which were filled by patriotic ladies. In emecting having been organized, was addressed by Hon. Richard J. Barrett, Mr. Blair's successful competitor for Congress, who altituded to the recent struggle through which they had passed, and spoke of the city of St. Louis as no longer out off from the balance of the State, but as the child that has for a moment rebelled against its mother and afterwards comes to her arms, and as that mother classes the child still more warmly to her bosom, so St. Louis, returning to the State which gave her birth, will be received with more affection than before she went eatray. He also spoke of the effect which the result of that election would have upon the State of Missouri and the valley of the Mississippi. On the conclusion of his remarks, the audience partook of a substantial dinner which had been served up. The table was two hundred and seventy yards in length, and it was covered with a bountiful supply of provisions, not less than fifteen hundred leaves of bread, fifty sheep, fifty hans, and five beeves having been previded, besides vegetables in abundance. Dinner being over, the audience again assembled around the speaker's stand, and listened to eloquent addresses from John Hogan, esq., Daniel H. Donovan, esq., Mr. Johnson, senator from St. Louis, George W. Anderson, eq., Col. Thomas L. Anderson, and Gen. Clark.

At the conclusion of the speech of Col. Anderson, the following preamble and resolutions were introduced by Col. Davies and passed unanimously:

Whereas, This great assemblage, gathered for the pur-

following preamble and resolutions were introduced by Col. Davies and passed unanimously: Whereas, This great assemblage, gathered for the pur-pose of celebrating the result of the recent elections in this State, and as a fitting testimonial of their feelings of satisfaction and low, do

atisfaction and joy, do

Reolee, That we hall with unbounded graffication the Resolve, That we hall with unbounded gratification the defeat of Francis P. Blair, jr., and the black-republican ticket, at the late election in St. Louis, regarding it as a triumph more glorious and more fruitful of good results to the honor, the happiness, and the welfare of the people of this State, than any victory which has been achieved within its borders for many years.

Resolved, That the signal and complete overthrow of the emancipation movement at St. Louis and at Jefferson city places these great cities in their true position of entire harmony and sympathy with, and featity to, the institutions and interests of the people of Missouri, and obliterates all pretence of feeling of antagonism to the balance of the State.

Resolved, That we regard with feelings of the highest satisfaction the general result of the August election in

satisfaction the general result of the August election in this State, and more especially the election for members of Congress; that, while these elections have secured us a delegation in the national legislature who will stand

a delegation in the national legislature who will stand united in opposing the schemes and designs of abolitionists and black-republicans, they have no foot-hold for the future hopes of enancipation in this meridian.

Resolved, That we accept with pride and acknowledge with gratitude the re-election of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Hon. Thos. L. Anderson, as a triumphant vindication of his firm and patriotic support of the Kansas policy of President Buchanan and the rights of the South; and that, in his triumphant re-election, we are proud to recognize a generous endorsement of his representative character by a confiding and patriotic constituency.

[Signed by thirty men—ten whigs, ten Americans, and ten democrats.]

[capace of section of the speeches the meeting adjourned, and all who participated in the celebration expressed creat satisfaction with all the proceedings.

### NEW YORK POLITICS.

(From the New York Journal of Commerce.) From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

We desire to make one suggestion at this point to our democratic richels in the impire State. They should frown down all attempts bring forward at this stage of affairs any candidate for the presence in 1800, and concentrate all efforts to the support of local communitions. It is hardly conceivable that there are any slip people work and which demographs they present moment thus to throw a fre-rand into the party; but it must be remembered that folly is always a advance in such matters. — Washington Union.

In answer to the above, and to the numerons other references to the subject to which it refers, it is sufficient to say that on the part of the democracy of New York there is not, to any appreciable extent, a disposition to bring forward "at this stage of affairs any candidate for the presidency in 1860." Such a purpose can only be the presidency in 1860." Such a purpose can only be conceived by those whose regard for the ephemeral excitements of the day exceeds their discretion, and our weighs their desire for the success of the local ticket in November next, and the triumph of the democratic na-

tional ticket in 1860.

The democratic party in New York, when united and harmonious, is generally victorious. Through dissensions and divisions, it has lost power and previce, and consequently the State for several years has been virtually controlled by the opposition. The divisions previously existing were ostensibly overcome, and the party apparently united in 1856, but the tide of sectionalism had set in so powerfully, and the union of the democracy was effected at so late a day, that Fremont carried the State by a large majority. tional ticket in 1860

by a large majority.
In 1857 the democrats had better success. They con In 1857 the democrats had better success. They continued their united organization; they were not yet looking intently upon the presidential succession; State affairs appealed powerfully to their judgments, and the result was, if not a complete, at least a substantial victory, placing the party on high vantage ground, which cannot placing the party on high vantage ground, which cannot fail hereafter to command success, unless the strength thus gained is wasted in fruitless bickerings about presi-dential candidates, or an insane desire among superann-ated politicians to perpetuate their lease of political infla-

masses of the electors attached to that Among the masses of the electors attached to that party, there is a cordial agreement and a commond bond of union, which, if allowed to do its perfect work, will insure the electoral vote of 1860 to the democratic nominees. Such, we think, is the sentiment of the great body of the democrats in the State, and, if not thwarted in their wishes and plans, they will in 1860 give to the national democratic nominee, if he shall stand, as he must if he democratic nominee, if he shall stand, as he must

their wishes and plans, they will in 1860 give to the national democratic nominee, if he shall stand, as he must if he stends at all, upon a conservative national platform, thirty-live electoral votes of New York.

On the subject of presidential candidates, public sentlment has taken, as yet, no definite shape. Every man who has allowed his judgment to exercise its proper functions is perfectly aware that the proposition to bring forward a candidate from this State at the present time would distract and divide the party, and lead not only to disastrous results in 1860, but inevitably defeat the candidates on the State ticket previously to that time. No man in his political senses will even suggest the possiman in his political senses will even suggest the possibility of nominating a New Yorker for President by the Charleston Convention. Such a course can only be regarded here, and by the country, as prompted by a desire to divide and distract the party, and would be frowned down not only by the masses in this State, but by the democracy of the whole country.

sire to divide and distract the party, and would be frowned down not only by the masses in this State, but by the democracy of the whole country.

The Washington Union, therefore, but expresses the opinion of the honest, sincere democrats of this State, of the leading and almost the entire democratic press, and the judgment of sensible men in all parts of the Union, when it counsels the party in New York not to waste its strength on imaginary struggles for the candidacy in 1860. There may be those, in the language of the Union, "weak and wicked enough" to thus destroy the unity of a powerful political organization, but if we correctly read the public sentiment they represent but a very small portion of the democrats of the State.

It is early, too early, to enter into any contest about

tion of the democrats of the State.

It is early, too early, to enter into any contest about presidential candidates here or elsewhere. Especially is it folly in New York, where the attempt to lung out any of our leading statesmen must result in the disconfiture of the party, and lead to a renewal of the strife which has paralyzed it in former years. When the time for making the nomination is near at hand, it will be sufficiently early to determine whether the public sentiment throughout the State presents a unanimity which will warrant the offering of any one of the several distinguished statesmen of New York to the consideration of that body. At present we see no such indications; we anticipate none in the interval between this and the National Convention.

It is safe therefore to conclude that those who urge the name of any New Yorker upon the public consideration

It is safe therefore to conclude that those who urge the name of any New Yorker upon the public consideration as a democratic candidate for the presidency in 1860 do so in direct and pulpable contravention of the interests of the party, and, we may add, of the person whose advocacy is thus unwisely assumed. We are sure that no man who is fit for the presidency would desire to have his chances thus ruthlessly destroyed by pretended or real, but mistaken friends.

In the first congressional district of Arkansas the voto for Hindman was 18,255; for his competitor, Crosby, 2,853; Hindman's majority, 15,402. In the second district, Rust received 16,302 votes, Jones 3,104, and Drew 3,452. Majority of Rust over both his competitors,